

Kentucky



Gazette.

"True to his charge—he comes, the Herald of a noisy world; News from all nations, lumbering at his back."

D. BRADFORD, Editor.

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MESSAGE

Of the Lieutenant and Acting Governor of Kentucky, to both branches of the Legislature, December Session, 1839.

Gentlemen of the Senate,
and of the House of Representatives:

It has become my duty to meet you on the present occasion, as chief Magistrate of Kentucky, in consequence of one of those afflictive visitations of Providence from which none, however exalted or however virtuous, are exempted. The decease of Governor Clark since the close of the last session of the General Assembly, is an event alike deplored by his family and the State. The one has been deprived of its honored head, the other of an able and an accomplished statesman. The death of such a man at any time, may well be counted a loss to the Commonwealth; but when we reflect, that he had been selected by his fellow citizens to discharge the high and responsible duties of Governor of the Commonwealth at an interesting period of her history, I am sure all will unite with me in the expression of an unfeigned regret for his death.

I am unable, on the present occasion, fellow citizens, to greet your meeting with the accustomed congratulations for the prosperous and happy condition of the Commonwealth. While we have abundant cause of thanks to God for His care and His blessings of health to us, we are called to witness with deep regret an embarrassment of the fiscal concerns of our State, threatened with an abandonment of our public works, to experience a derangement of the commercial and monetary concerns of the whole community, which is calculated to prostrate the enterprise and paralyze the industry of our fellow-citizens. Evils of such a magnitude cannot arise from inconsiderable and accidental causes. In part they may be traced to that adventurous spirit of speculation and trade which characterizes our population, always in danger of running into excesses when stimulated and encouraged by a facility of acquiring, temporarily, the means to give it action.

May we not certainly find abundant cause for the present deplorable condition of the currency of the Union, in the failure on the part of the General Government to perform its high duty of furnishing to commerce and trade a sound circulating medium. In the Congress of the United States, for wise purposes, has been vested the power to regulate the currency. The experience of the commercial world has demonstrated that the use of a mixed currency of uniform value, properly regulated by law, is the most convenient and profitable to trade. During those periods of our own history, when we had such a currency furnished and protected by the only power in our Government competent to furnish and at the same time to protect it, this assumption was verified by an experience of forty years of National and State prosperity. During the times referred to, when the General Government exercised, without passion, that power over the subject which appropriately belongs to the Congress of the United States, we had a currency that challenged the admiration of the civilized world. The commerce of the country was not so frequently or so destructively visited by those revulsions to which trade is ever more or less subjected. The prices of labor and the productions of industry were steady and liberal. The Banking institutions of the State moved within their appropriate sphere, furnished a safe and convenient domestic circulating medium. If tempted by avarice at any time to exceed the legitimate rules of sound and fair banking, they were instantly checked by the fiscal operations of the General Government through an efficient and legitimate agent, acting constantly, equally and uniformly, upon the whole community.

In the midst of our greatest prosperity, it pleased the administrators of the Federal Power, for various motives, to wage a war upon the existing state of things not then avowing their purpose (if such entered into the motives of their action,) to bring the commerce and enterprise of the country to a specie standard, and to declare all other circulation as contraband. The public were told, and a majority confessed, that the States, through the agency of State Banks, could furnish a currency as good, if not better, certainly safer, and perform all the exchanges upon as reasonable terms as they had been

furnished by the National Bank. That war has been successful. The States have essayed, by the agency of local Banks, to perform the duties of fiscal agents to the General Government; to furnish a circulating medium to trade, and do the exchanges of commerce. All unite now in the same opinion, that the experiment has been fairly made and has totally failed. And those who were the first to originate the scheme were the first to abandon it, and are now loudest in its condemnation. Shall we again be tempted to try another new and untried experiment, or shall we return to the safe precedents set us by Washington and pursued by his compatriots, Madison and Monroe?

Kentucky, as a State, was found defending the principles of the administrations of those men upon the subject of currency; she was overcome and has been seduced to follow the example of other States in the establishment of State Banks, in which she not only vested her capital, but upon the sound administration of their concerns she has staked her character as a State and the prosperity of her people.

In common with the other States of the Union, the Banks have again suspended the payment of specie for their notes. Her citizens are laboring under a severe pecuniary pressure. So far as it relates to the management of our own Banks, a careful examination of the general condition of their affairs, a strict scrutiny into their liabilities and their means, enable me to say that wisdom and prudence and an ardent desire to continue the payment of specie have marked the whole course of the Directory. Indeed their efforts to discharge their liabilities have been the cause of much individual embarrassment, and a general complaint throughout the State of the scarcity of money.

No better evidence upon the subject need be required, than a statement of the amount of specie paid at the counter of the banks within the last twelve months, and the reduced amount of the liabilities of the Banks to the country since the first suspension. Such has been the universal derangement of the monetary concerns of the United States, arising from a variety of causes, no inconsiderable one of which is the utter inability of the State Banks to perform the business of foreign or domestic exchange, that specie found no resting or abiding place. It became an article of barter and trade, and was shipped and transported from point to point, to furnish a fund upon which the brokerage of the country feasted and fattened at the expense of fair commerce and industrious labor.

In order to satisfy my own mind upon the subject, and to furnish the representatives of the people with evidence upon which they could rely in any effort which may be made to account for the evils which surround us, and apply any remedy which their wisdom might suggest, within their constitutional powers, I addressed an official communication to the Presidents of each of the Banks, upon being informed of the suspension of specie payments, requesting to be furnished with a statement of their condition—copies of which reports are herewith sent. I have also ascertained that not less than two millions of dollars of specie have been withdrawn from the banks, and at least one million six hundred thousand dollars have been exported from the State within the last twelve or fifteen months. The demand for specie for exportation continued to increase, the Eastern Banks, and the Banks of the States upon our borders, with whom the commercial relations of Kentucky were most intimately connected, having suspended, there was left to the Kentucky Banks (though abundantly able to have weathered the storm, by continuing their heavy demands upon their creditors,) no choice but to suspend. It is a matter of congratulation to be able to say to you, that my confidence in the ability of our Banks to meet all their liabilities is firm, and remains unshaken by any developments made since their suspension; and I am persuaded an anxious desire is felt by the managers of these institutions to resume the payment of specie, so soon as the condition of the country shall authorize it.

This suspension, which it is hoped is only temporary, will enable the Banks, in some degree, to relieve the country from that heavy pressure every where felt and acknowledged, and by a prudent management of their means, and a devotion of them to the supply of eastern exchange, will afford such a demand for their notes as will prevent a sudden and ruinous depreciation in the only circulating medium of the State. It then becomes your duty, gentlemen, as the representatives of the people of Kentucky, to determine what legislation is necessary at this time to relieve the Banks from the penalties and liabilities which they voluntarily assumed—not so much for their own advantage as the protection of the interests and commerce of our State. In whatever may be decided by you as best to be done, (consistent, I know it must be, with a sound public policy and promotion of the interest of the Commonwealth,) I shall, with pleasure, render a cheerful co-operation.

I am unable, gentlemen, to present you with a flattering account of the financial condition of the Commonwealth. By reference to the

books of the Auditor and Treasurer for ten years past, it will be seen that the ordinary expenses of the State have greatly exceeded the amount of the revenue collected. To make up this deficit, the Treasurer has been compelled to overdraw upon the Bank from year to year. The amount paid at the Treasury during the fiscal year ending on the 10th of October last, over and above the amount of revenue paid, is forty two thousand two hundred and twenty four dollars sixty one cents. The ordinary charges upon the Treasury for the ensuing year, without including any demands which may be created by legislative appropriations during the present session, are estimated by the Second Auditor at two hundred and sixty nine thousand six hundred and eighty one dollars and seventy three cents. The receipts for the same period, upon the present basis of taxation, will be unequal to pay this amount and liquidate the balance now due by the Treasury to the Bank of Kentucky. A statement of the facts is all that can be necessary to induce the representatives of the people to assume the responsibility of providing a revenue adequate to the reasonable demands upon the Treasury. It is a humiliating condition for a proud Commonwealth to witness her fiscal officer appealing to the indulgence of a cashier of a Bank for permission to overdraw in order to pay the demands made upon the Treasury by authority of law. A people as patriotic as the people of Kentucky—possessing the abundant resources which they do, and which are within the reach of industry and enterprise, paying infinitely less amount of taxation upon the aggregate wealth of the State than is paid in any other State in the Union—so far from censuring their representatives, demand of them to exert the powers with which they have been invested to make their Government independent in all its functions, but especially to establish a State revenue that shall be equal to the annual wants of the Commonwealth.

Your system of revenue, to be just, should be equal. It never should exact from the community more than is wanted for public uses. A superabundance should be avoided for the same motives that a statesman would guard against a deficit for the necessary purposes of free Government.

Will it be contended by any that our taxes of ten cents upon one hundred dollars are high, when we know that our fellow citizens of Ohio are paying, without a murmur, fifty cents for every one hundred dollars of taxable property, and that those of Indiana are paying thirty cents? There are various sources of wealth, and many objects of luxury, to say nothing of vice, which invite the Legislature to impose upon them a portion of the burthen of the Commonwealth. Our fellow citizens desire a stable, safe and equal Government, honestly administered in all of its departments, and they are willing to incur the expenses necessary to maintain such an one.—I will not, therefore, permit myself to doubt the course which you will pursue upon the subject.

Your revenue system, as it now exists, if no increase, in the opinion of the Legislature, should at this time be made, requires amendment and revision, in order to insure its equality and prompt payment into the Treasury. A radical defect exists in the mode of the appointment of the assessors of tax, and their compensation. Complaints of unequal, if not unfair, valuations of property for taxation everywhere exist. Persons wholly incompetent are often selected by the county courts, for reasons other than their fitness for the station. The power vested in the county courts of increasing the compensation, when their judgment or discretion is the sole guide, is often exercised more in reference to favoritism for the commissioner than the extra public service rendered. This may be illustrated by a comparison of the size, population, and amount of taxation in the counties of Scott and Shelby. The amount paid for taking in the list of taxable property in the county of Scott, for 1839, is four hundred and fifty dollars—the amount of revenue to be collected is six thousand seven hundred and twenty dollars and forty nine cents; amounts paid for same, in Shelby, is three hundred and seventy five dollars—amount of revenue in same is ten thousand three hundred and twenty dollars and fifty cents. There must be something wrong in the system. The County Court of Scott most assuredly allowed too much, or that of Shelby has not allowed enough.

It has occurred to me that if the office of assessor for each county was created by law, to be filled as other offices, with power to appoint his own assistants—more uniformity in the valuation of estates and less expense would be the result. Besides, it would relieve the County Courts of some of the duties and responsibilities imposed upon them by the Legislature, not altogether compatible with the original design in the establishment of that branch of the Judicial Department of the Government.

There exists in the form of the Commissioners' Book, as now prescribed, and in the law regulating the duties of the Commissioners and of the Clerks of the County Courts, a defect which can only be remedied by legislation. The recent discovery of a fraud practiced upon the Commonwealth, for a series of years, by an alteration of the copy of the Commissioners' book, after it had been copied by the Clerk for the Auditor's office, and the numerous mistakes which have been committed in adjusting the amount due from Sheriffs, which are daily developing themselves, have convinced me that a strict investigation into this subject should be made by the Representatives of the people, and the prop-

er corrective applied. The annual reports of the Auditors and Treasurer, which will be submitted to you in a few days, will furnish you a more detailed and satisfactory statement of the receipts and expenditures of the past year.

The condition of the public offices, not only as to the manner in which the duties have been discharged, which I am sure will meet your approbation, but particularly the buildings in which they are kept, invites your examination. The daily and hourly exposure of the public archives of the State, including the records of titles to land granted by the Commonwealth of Virginia and Kentucky, to imminent danger of destruction by fire, should elicit from the Legislature some provision by law for their greater security.

There is one item of expenditure during the past year which requires an explanation. Upon the 11th day of March, 1839, Governor Clark received a communication from the President of the Lexington and Ohio Rail Road Company, informing him that the company would be unable to pay the interest then falling due upon their loan for which the State stood pledged, and expressing an opinion that it was highly probable the company would be unable to pay any thing in future. Governor Clark directed the amount to be paid out of the State Treasury, being of opinion that it was not a charge upon the Sinking Fund. Upon the seventh of September I addressed the President of the company, and requested that he would take steps to reimburse the Treasury the amount advanced, and relieve the State, by the prompt payment of the future instalments of interest, from any further liability. His answer was, that the company were unable to pay. Influenced by the motive which actuated my predecessor—that of saving the credit and preserving inviolate the faith of the State—I directed the payment of the fall instalment of interest. The whole amount paid by the State is about eight thousand dollars. Copies of the correspondence between the Executive and the President of the company are sent you with this communication, together with the report of the President of the company, recently made, of the condition of the affairs of the company, that you may determine not only upon the propriety of the course which necessarily forced the Governor to adopt, but also upon the expediency of at once proceeding under the provisions of the act authorizing the endorsement of this debt by the State, to sell the road and the effects of the company, or so much thereof, as will pay the debt and interest, and release the Commonwealth from all further trouble and liability upon the subject. A sale has not been directed, because I thought it was due to all concerned, and to the Legislature particularly, to await any action which they might take in the premises.

His Excellency, Gov. Clark, appointed James M. Bullock, Esq. as agent of the State to make sale of the State bonds authorized and directed by the law of the last session. This gentleman visited New York early in the season to execute the trust confided to him. He prolonged his stay until the month of October—using all the means consistent with a proper respect for the character of the State, and a due regard to the interest of the Commonwealth, to effect a sale upon the terms prescribed in the law under which he was appointed. No sale could be made upon terms which the State ought to have accepted. It was thought wholly useless for him to have visited Europe upon this business. There has been no demand for State stocks the past season, either in the market of the United States or of Europe. The course pursued by the agent of the State in declining a sale upon the terms offered by some of the capitalists and monied institutions of New York, and particularly his timely exposé in the New York Journals of the real condition and amount of public debt owing by Kentucky, has met my entire approbation. Though he has been unable to serve the Commonwealth by sale of the bonds, it must be highly gratifying to him, and to you also, to know that he has been instrumental in some degree in placing the credit of the State in a position well understood and duly to be appreciated. A confidence, not only in her ability but in her integrity and disposition as a Commonwealth to fulfil all her engagements, has been created abroad, which I hope none will be found paralytic enough to destroy at home.

The failure to realize the amount contemplated by the act of last year to provide for the Internal Improvement of the State has been the cause of much embarrassment to the Board of Public Works. They have consequently been unable to execute fully the duties enjoined upon them by the acts of the last Legislature. The public works under contract have not been advanced with that rapidity which was desired and anticipated by the General Assembly. With the aid afforded by the Banks of the State, under the provisions of the law authorizing the Board of Internal Improvement to borrow money, by and with the approbation of the Governor, they have been enabled to continue steadily, though not rapidly, their operations upon the public works under contract at the close of the last session. It was just and wise in the Board, in looking to contractors the new works, required by law positively to be put under contract this year, to stipulate with the contractors that they were not to commence the work until notified by the Board that they were in the possession of funds to meet their estimates.

The State is still in arrear to contractors upon turnpike roads and upon the rivers. To enable the Board to comp to some of the most important public works upon the Kentucky river by the meeting of the Legislature, and to fulfill their engagement to public contractors for work done, an effort was made to sell a portion of the State bonds to the citizens of Kentucky, which has proved partially successful. The amount thus to be received and the amount borrowed of the Banks will, in some degree, relieve the contractors and enable the State in part to comply with her positive engagements with them.

It is with much satisfaction I am authorized to

state to you that three locks and dams upon the Kentucky river, between Frankfort and the Ohio, are in such a state of forwardness that the navigation will be opened in a very few days. A practical illustration, of the utility and importance of the improvement of our rivers, by locks and dams, will then be presented to the representatives of the people, which will do more towards removing the objections urged against it, than all the arguments of its most ardent and sanguine friends—an exhibition which, by its own influence, will overcome much of that honest prejudice which exists in the community. It must be matter of deep regret to every true friend of his country, if at this crisis in the affairs of the Commonwealth, any one, preferring the success of a political party to the improvement of the physical and moral condition of his own State, should be found exerting his influence to increase and excite unjust prejudices in the public mind against a system which is fraught with such rich blessings to our State. The Legislation of Kentucky, having for its object the improvement of our roads and rivers, owes its origin to no partisan feeling in our councils. It was conceived in a spirit of patriotism, and has been sustained by a just pride to keep pace with our sister republics in the march of improvement, and in the race of State prosperity. All parties have yielded to it an honorable and disinterested support, guided and influenced by a laudable ambition to place Kentucky where she deserves to stand, pre-eminent as a member of the confederacy. Neither of the great political parties which have unfortunately divided the Commonwealth upon questions of national policy, has a right to claim the system as its own, or to visit its evil consequences, if any, upon its antagonist. It should be the pride, as it is the duty, of all good citizens at this time to unite their exertions in the application of all the means and the resources of the Commonwealth to the completion of the works which are under contract. The system, though obnoxious to the charge of defects, promises good to the whole community, and if not abandoned by its friends, will, in the end, shed its advantages and diffuse its blessings throughout our whole Commonwealth—one which will develop the hidden resources of the State, compel the mountain and the valley to yield up the treasures to the industry and enterprise of man, that he may make them minister to his comfort and happiness, and increase the aggregate wealth and power of his State. Who among us will falter in such an enterprise? Though checked for a time in its onward march by embarrassment and difficulties, brought upon the country by overtrading or caused by bad legislation, its friends have but to look steadily at the great objects they have in view to cheer them on to the final consummation of measures, which in the end, will commend themselves to a grateful country. It should be the policy of the friends of this system not now to engage in new objects or involve the State by new contracts for public works. When matters shall right themselves; when confidence shall again be restored, and the means can be attained, Kentucky owes it to herself to carry out the system until each portion of the State shall be made to feel its advantages and with pleasure acknowledge the wisdom and revere the patriotism which spoke it into existence. Alarms upon this subject, I am fully aware, exist in the community. They have existed in every State during the progress of any great public work.—The projector of the New York canal was pronounced mad by his countrymen for a season, and not until the completion of that great undertaking was the wisdom and forecast of her Clinton acknowledged by a grateful country. Now, as then, the effective means employed to deter, is the immense debt created. Then, as now, the amount of the debt was magnified.

A statement of the public debt of Kentucky at this time, with the means of payment, may not be deemed inappropriate. The first debt created was two millions of dollars, which was voted in Bank stock. The stock is worth the debt, and will ultimately pay it. The amount of debt created for purposes of Internal Improvement, and for which the bonds of the State are at this time held by individuals, is one million seven hundred and sixty-five thousand dollars. Kentucky received of the United States one million four hundred and thirty three thousand seven hundred and fifty seven dollars and thirty nine cents. Eight hundred and fifty thousand dollars of this sum was vested in Internal Improvement Bonds, and constitutes now the Common School Fund; the remainder was vested in Bank stock for the use of the State. If this be a debt, Kentucky owes it to herself, and it should not therefore be charged against her. It may then be stated as above, that the whole amount of debt which she owes to individuals for bonds sold, is one million seven hundred and sixty five thousand dollars. The Commonwealth now owns in Bank stock, exclusive of the two millions originally subscribed, one million seventy thousand and nine hundred dollars, which leaves a balance due by the State to be liquidated by the Sinking Fund, when it becomes due, of six hundred and ninety four thousand one hundred dollars. This amount is exclusive of the sum borrowed of the State Banks, which on the 10th October did not exceed two hundred and fifty thousand dollars. Is this a debt of sufficient magnitude to alarm the statesman and deter him from any further effort to improve the face of his country, to render the natural canals which God and Nature have created for us subservient to agriculture, manufactures and commerce?

There has been expended by the State upon all works of Internal Improvement, including appropriations made by the State of funds derived from the Bank of the Commonwealth, three millions one hundred and eighty two thousand and forty three dollars. There are now completed and in use four hundred and sixty four miles of turnpike roads; under contract, and in a state of forwardness, three hundred and forty nine miles more; making in all eight hundred and thirteen miles of road.

Upon Green River two Locks and Dams have [CONTINUED ON FOURTH PAGE.]

KENTUCKY GAZETTE.

LEXINGTON:
THURSDAY, DECEMBER 5, 1839.



FOR PRESIDENT,
MARTIN VAN BUREN.
FOR VICE PRESIDENT,
RICHARD M. JOHNSON.

A meeting of the Fayette delegates to the Democratic State Convention, to be held in Frankfort on the 8th of January next, is requested at the Phoenix Hotel, in Lexington, on Monday, December 9th, at 2 o'clock, P. M.

Fine as have been the specimens of Indian Corn heretofore noticed, we are of the opinion, and that opinion is fortified by gentlemen fully competent to decide, that the best has been received from Judge F. L. TURNER of this county.

The best specimen of Beer, has been received from our fellow-citizen Mr. JOHN R. CLEARY, who presented us with a quarter cask of very fine; at least such is our opinion and that of our friends who partook of it.

In a rencounter on Sunday morning last, between two journeyman hatters, in the street, one of them named King, was killed by the other named Hammond. [See an obituary notice.]

We differ, materially differ, from our correspondent A. That the Banks are perfectly solvent, and have dollar for dollar, in specie to redeem their notes, there can be no doubt, else why the notice for "all to be paid." We knew that "the debtor was the slave of the creditor,"—compelled with the mandate, and paid all. Consequently, if the banks have treated all their customers as they have treated us, they must be fully able to meet all responsibilities.

To Messrs. PINDELL and McKINNEY, Representatives from this county, we make our acknowledgments for their correspondence and the message of Gov. WICKLIFFE. This document, we have good reasons to know, was received by the Whig editors in this city, before the meeting of the legislature.

KENTUCKY LEGISLATURE.

In the House of Representatives, on the 6th vote, JOHN L. HELM, Esq. was elected Speaker, he received 55 votes, and CHARLES S. MOREHEAD 36. Mr. DAVID MERIWETHER, received on the previous voting 37, which shows the strength of the democratic party in that branch.

THOS. J. HELM was elected Clerk of the House; JOSEPH GRAY, Sergeant at Arms, and WILLIAM HOLEMAN, Door Keeper.

In the Senate, no Speaker was elected on Monday, the votes being for WINGATE, dem. 15, HANSON, W. 12, and JOHNSON, W. S. On Tuesday, Wingate and Johnson were withdrawn, and SAM'L HANSON, Esq. of Clarke county, was elected Speaker of the Senate.

Mr. STONESTREET was re-elected Clerk; Mr. MAYNARD, Sergeant at Arms, and Mr. BANKS, Door Keeper.

GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE.—We have hastily perused the message of his excellency, CHARLES A. WICKLIFFE, the accidental Governor of Kentucky. We have seldom read a message from any Governor of any State, without meeting with much to approve; but we must confess, that this message of Gov. Wickliffe has none of the usual redeeming qualities. For length, it is true, it has been seldom exceeded; but for correctness of views—however, it is before the reader, who can judge its merits.

When time and room will permit, we propose analysing this singular composition.

GEORGE M'CULLOUGH, democrat is elected to Congress in Pennsylvania, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Mr. Potter.

The Boston Atlas states, that the returns which have come in renders it certain that there has been no election of governor of Massachusetts by the people. We have not considered the Atlas good authority in all cases.

TEXAS.—Galveston papers to the 14th represent the health of that city as having been completely restored, and business very lively.

The British Queen arrived at New York on the 23d, after a stormy passage of 20 days from Bristol, with 160 passengers.

The price of Cotton declined 4d. Money matters were pretty tight, although not so much so as at the sailing of the Great Western.

Queen Victoria is about to marry Prince Albert of Saxe Coburg.

There had been a succession of Earthquakes throughout Scotland.

The duke of Bedford died on the 29th, aged 74.

The duke of Argyle died on the 23d, aged 72.

Lord George Thomas Beresford died on the 25th.

The Russians have taken the fortress of Akulko, in Circassia, in which affair they lost 12,000 men.

The citizens of New Orleans are about to take measures for celebrating the approaching anniversary of the Eighth of January, and a meeting has been called for the purpose of inviting General Jackson to be present on the occasion.

For the Kentucky Gazette.

When the Banks of Lexington suspended specie payments, they assigned as a reason for doing so, that the banks of Cincinnati suspended first, and they would drain their vaults of specie. This reason was satisfactory; because of the natural jealousy which exist among sister, adjoining, States. We were unwilling to see Cincinnati close her vaults, and drain ours. We were unwilling that our banks should be exposed to the fire of an enemy that could not be reached by them. Thus our banks had the countenance and sympathy of all, in their suspension. But what were the feelings of our citizens, when their eyes were opened to the fact that the Kentucky Banks had deceived them by gross misrepresentations and falsehoods. Cincinnati resumes specie payments. She steps forth and boldly invites the most furious assaults that banks or individuals can make on her. Then if the Cincinnati suspension was the cause of ours, why not come out like men and say our vaults are open too. We can pay and are as able and willing as you. No, the Kentucky banks keep their vaults closed, that they may swindle, shave, and hide their weakness a little longer, and by doing so, they present themselves to this community in the attitude of base deceivers and fabricators of falsehoods.

When our banks suspended, and gave us a reason, that they did so because Cincinnati suspended, they did not dream that Cincinnati would resume so soon. No! No! They thought years would pass away before another resumption, and that their falsehood would never be detected. But lo! and behold, contrary to all expectation, the Cincinnati banks resume in less than one month after their suspension, and by doing so, fixes disgrace, long, abiding, and irrefragable disgrace, and lying, upon our Kentucky institutions. Shame, shame upon them. That Kentucky—chivalrous Kentucky, should be degraded by the falsehoods of her rotten banking institutions. We advise this community to convert their paper into silver as fast as possible, when they can do so at 5 per cent. premium. For our word for it, if the vaults of our banks are ever again opened, they will be drained in less than ten days. A.

To the Editor of the Kentucky Gazette.

SIR.—In Pennsylvania, many of the Bank Directors agree to pledge their individual responsibility for the redemption of their notes in the hands of the people. If they have acted imprudently in the management of the concern, they show a greater disposition than many others to give some satisfaction to an unsuspecting suffering community. Public meetings are held in many parts of the state, instructing their representatives to hold individual stockholders separately responsible in proportion to their stocks, for the redemption of their notes, bills, &c. circulated by their permission into the hands of an innocent confiding people; the directory is under their control, if their motives are selfish and interested, all upon the money making scheme, their organs will be of that selection in preference to competent, prudent, energetic and discreet men, capable of protecting the people in transactions and legitimate principles of Banking &c.

The state of the currency, and the difficulty of procuring change for common ordinary purposes, and the loss of time in procuring it, is vexatiously great and disgraceful to any country Banks assuming the authority of holding the money of the people in their vaults, subject to their own will and pleasure, making the rich richer at the expense of the poor, an individualising scheme of usurpation, defrauding nine-tenths of the people for the benefit of a few interested speculators and Federal Stockholders, sapient organs of political whiggery, partisan parasites, virtually and substantially destroying the currency and the constitution.

The history of all nations warn us of the dangerous consequences of banks and a paper currency. The sword of Damocles is hung over us by the licensed principle of tyrannical power, wielded by corporations and banks. The Athenians lost their liberty by extravagance, luxury, folly and idleness. Devoted to Theatres, licentiousness and corruption, is not the same principle, disseminating through folly and the extravagance of corporations, setting the laws and legislative acts of the country at defiance, regardless of the oppression and burthen of taxation and the crime of transgressors, weighing down the people. His excellency, the Governor, favorable to the suspension to guarantee the ability and solvency of the dark hidden treasures and mysteries of banks. Magnitude of his wisdom informing an intelligent people there is no suffering, all is well in this republic. The period has gone by when they were candidates for congress, consequently there is no necessity of admonishing the Commonwealths Attorneys to enforce the laws against a federal circulation of shill pilastrs. He may have proposed the more dignified form of a quo warranto.

The post no bank of the U. S., now ranks as one of the particular friends of order and good government with its power and alliance with Europe and the London Bankers. He predicted the entire destruction of the veto message, the Emperor pronounced it in safe hands for its location was in distant countries, under the fostering care and protection of the Bank of England, borrowing money and over trading the country. Its miasma is extending into the interior of the west in the importation of almost every article except ready built houses, detrimental to the mechanical interest of the country.

The enumeration of every article would be tedious to mention, disparaging to the population, and driving emigration further West. Times are at variance with reason and common sense, subject to fluctuations and dictations of Bank creditors, depreciating and counterfeiting the currency of the country.

The presidents of suspended banks, holding experimental meetings of relief, to know how far they can with propriety and safety, depreciate their paper in the hands of a suffering community, modestly inviting Legislative action in the participation of fraud and indulgences, at the expense of the people, all of which are derogatory to their own previous acts, and the dignity of the Commonwealth. Rebels belonging to banks regardless of law human or divine, sapping and undermining the great fundamental principles of the government.

THE CANADAS.—The Toronto Examiner of the 13th states "from good authority," that the Governor General has fully resolved, in compliance with his instructions, to carry into effect the union of the province, without regard to the opinions of any individuals on one side or the other.

The same paper intimates that the resolutions laid before the Special Council by the Governor General in favor of uniting the provinces, were adopted without hesitation; and that on Monday (yesterday) they were to be transmitted to Upper Canada.

A resolution has been introduced into the Legislature of Georgia, authorising the Governor to issue writs of sequestration against all the banks which have forfeited their charters by a suspension of specie payments, or other acts prohibited by the law.

Death Warrant of Jesus Christ.—Of the many interesting relics and fragments of antiquity which have been brought to light by the persevering researches of modern philosophy, none could have more interest for the philanthropist and the believer, than one which we copy below. 'Chance,' says the *Courier des Etats Unis*, has just put into our hands the most imposing and interesting judicial document to all Christians, that ever has been recorded in human annals: that is the identical Death warrant of our Lord Jesus Christ. The document was faithfully transcribed by the editor, and is in *hæc verba*:

Sentence rendered by Pontius Pilate, acting Governor of Lower Galilee, stating that Jesus of Nazareth shall suffer death on the cross.

In the year seventeen of the emperor Tiberius Cesar, and the 25th day of March, the city of the holy Jerusalem, Anna and Caiaphas being priests, sacrificers of the people of God Pontius Pilate, Governor of Lower Galilee, sitting on the presidential chair of the Pretory, condemns Jesus of Nazareth to die on the cross between two thieves—the great and notorious evidence of the people saying—

1. Jesus is a seducer.
2. He is seditious.
3. He is an enemy of the law.
4. He calls himself falsely the son of God.
5. He calls himself falsely the King of Israel.
6. He entered into the temple, followed by a multitude bearing palm branches in their hands.

Order the first centurion, Quilhus Cornelius, to lead him to the place of execution.

Forbid to any person whomsoever, either poor or rich, to oppose the death of Jesus.

The witnesses who signed the condemnation of Jesus are, viz:—1. Daniel Robani, a Pharisee; 2. Joannas Rorobale; 3. Raphael Robani; 4. Capet, a citizen.

Jesus shall go out of the city of Jerusalem by the gate of Struennus.

The above sentence is engraved on a copper plate; on one side are written these words:—A similar plate is sent to each tribe. It was found in an antique vase of white marble, while excavating in the ancient city of Aquila, in the kingdom of Naples, in the year 1820, and was discovered by the Commissaries of Arts attached to the French armies. At the expedition of Naples, it was found enclosed in a box of ebony, in the sacristy of the Chartreux. The vase in the chapel of Caserta. The French translation was made by the members of the Commission of Arts. The original is in the Hebrew language. The Chartreux requested earnestly that the plate should not be taken away from them. The request was granted, as a reward for the sacrifice they had made for the army. M. Denon, one of the savans, caused a plate to be made of the same model, on which he had engraved the above sentence. At the sale of his collection of antiquities, &c. it was bought by Lord Howard for 2,800 francs.—Its intrinsic value and interest are much greater. A few years ago there was found at Caiskil, in New York, a "shekel of Israel," of the time of our Saviour. On one side was the representation of a palm leaf; on the other, a picture of the temple, with the words underneath, "Holy Jerusalem," in the Hebrew tongue. Relics like these, properly authenticated, have about them an inexpressible sacredness and memento. They seem to blend two worlds, and to carry human curiosity from the finite to the infinite.—*Philad. Gaz.*

STEAMBOAT ACCIDENT.—LOSS OF LIFE.—The steam-boat Wilmington, Captain Gay, left New Orleans on the 11th inst. and was supposed by her officers to be in every respect sound and her engines in good order. On the morning of the 18th, she arrived at Island 74, just before daylight. After wooding there, she pursued her voyage; and proceeded about three miles, when a tremendous explosion took place. The Captain, who had gone to his room, immediately rushed to the after part of the hurricane deck, directed the yawl to be despatched to the rescue of those who had been blown overboard—seven or eight in number, of which they succeeded in saving only six. The clerk, Burkenheim, had a narrow escape. He was in his berth, and was blown, together with his mattress and a large iron chest, to the fore part of the boat, where he was deposited unhurt.

Upon examination it was found that the middle boiler had exploded, tearing out a "ring and a half," and throwing the two outside boilers overboard. It appeared that the boiler had burst from the bottom, as the deck was torn away and broken to pieces some 18 or 20 feet, under the boilers. A portion of the burst boiler was thrown upwards, carrying away the whole of the forward part of the cabin and with it the pilot house—then descending through the after part of the hurricane deck into the ladies' cabin.

It is believed that the explosion was not caused by a want of water in the boilers, but that the part which gave way was not composed of good iron.

After drifting a short distance, they were enabled, with the assistance of a canoe which had been sent from shore, to take their line to land and send the remaining part of the crew, except those actually engaged at the pumps, to the relief of the sufferers, who were conveyed on shore.

The following is a list of the missing, killed and wounded, furnished us by the Clerk. Most of the wounded were left at Napoleon (Ark.) and three yesterday conveyed to the hospital from the boat.

Andrew Helm, Pilot, Washington co. Pa., missing, Julius Siske, Ist engineer, St. Louis, Samuel Frazier, carpenter, Liberty, Ill. Wm. Bell, passenger, Pike co., Mo., badly scalded. Samuel Owings, do. Marthasville, Mo. slightly do. Joseph Ghean, do. Louisville, Ky., ankle broken. Wm. Colvert, do. St. Louis, slightly scalded. Jesso Read, barkeeper, Philadel. shoulder broken.

Dr. Geo. Smith, passenger, Warren co. Mississippi, slightly scalded.

Paul De Jardin, 2d engineer, St. Louis, badly scalded.

Daniel Rollins, col'd. steward, Washington city, dead.

Joseph Chouteau, col'd. fireman, St. Louis, dead.

Michael Obeshough, do. fireman, do. badly scalded.

Joseph Morris, do. Cin., Ohio, do. do.

Daniel Britton, do. do. do. do.

Frank Kaul, do. N. Orleans, do. do.

Aug. Cerre, do. St. Louis, do. do.

The Wilmington was taken in tow on the same day of the explosion by the St. Louis, and landed on the 24th.—*St. Louis Bulletin.*

The Amistad Trial.—The unsettled case of the negroes found on board the Amistad, came on for trial last Tuesday, before the Connecticut District Court at Hartford. Mr. Baldwin, counsel for the negroes, presented a plea in abatement, objecting to the jurisdiction of the Court, on the ground that the Amistad was captured in the waters of New York. Another ground, was that the Africans are not property, either by our laws or the laws of Spain. The suit now on trial is brought by Lieut. Gedney and other libellants, for salvage. The question of property, of course, will be involved, but at present the Court declines considering that point. The question of jurisdiction must be settled first. Evidence was accordingly adduced to ascertain the precise place of capture.—No decision has been yet made.

Since the above paragraph was in type, the following information has been received, announcing the postponement of the case until January next: *Balt. American.*

AMISTAD CASE.—A letter received this morning from Hartford, dated Wednesday, 11 o'clock, A. M. states that the Court unexpectedly adjourned to the first Tuesday in January, owing to the detention at New Haven of James Covey, the interpreter, subpoenaed by the United States from the British brig Buzzard, on account of sickness.—Tuesday afternoon several witnesses were examined, respecting the actual place of the seizure of the Amistad. Some swore that the distance from the shore was not more than 20 to 30 rods, and others that it was over half a mile.

The District Attorney had filed another libel on behalf of the United States, grounded on the claim of the Spanish Minister for the vessel and cargo, (Africans included,) to be given up to his Government according to the provisions of the treaty.—*N. Y. American.*

Look to your windows and save your credit.—At this moment we can conceive of nothing that looks much worse, or denotes more distinctly, a negligent, improvident and worthless husband, than broken shattered windows in his house; with here and there an old hat, ragged breeches, or faded red petticoat stuck into the sash to supply the place of glass, and keep out the peltings of the pitiless storm. We are always reminded when we see such evidences of carelessness, of the anecdote of the schoolmaster, who to assist his scholars to comprehend the meaning of words, would associate them with familiar objects around. Thus runs the anecdote—Spelling class stand up—Timothy, spell glass—g-l-a-s-s. Well, what is it?—Dunno. What does your mother have in her windows at home? Why *dad's old breeches.*

Distinguished Visitor.—It is said that Lord Brougham designs visiting the United States the ensuing summer. No stranger could come amongst us, who would be more cordially received. Every American delights to honor genius, and Lord B. may be considered one of the most splendid men of the nineteenth century.—*Philad. Herald.*

AN ELECTRICAL LADY.

A respectable physician, in a late number of *Silliman's Journal*, relates the following curious account of an *Electrical Lady*. He states that on the evening of January 28th, during a somewhat extraordinary display of the northern lights, the person in question became so highly charged with electricity, as to give out vivid electrical sparks from the end of each finger to the face of each of the company present. This did not cease with the heavenly phenomenon, but continued for several months, during which time she was constantly charged, and giving off electrical sparks to every conductor she approached. This was extremely vexatious, as she could not touch the stove, nor any metallic utensil, without first giving off an electrical spark, with the consequent twinge.—The state most unfavorable to this phenomenon was an atmosphere of about 80 deg. Fah., moderate exercise and social enjoyment. It disappeared in any atmosphere approaching zero, and under the debilitating effects of fear. When seated by the stove reading, with her feet upon the fender, she gave sparks at the rate of three or four a minute; and under the most favorable circumstances, a spark that could be seen, heard, or felt, passed every second. She could elunge others in the same way, when insulated, who could then give sparks to others. To make it satisfactory that her dress did not produce it, it was changed to cotton and woollen, without altering the phenomenon. The lady is about 30, of secondary pursuits, and delicate state of health, having for two years previously suffered from acute rheumatism and neuralgic affections, with peculiar symptoms.—*New Era.*

An independent man is one who blacks his own shoes and boots, who can live without whiskey and tobacco, and shave himself with brown soap and cold water, without a mirror, says a contemporary.

A great man is one who can make his children obey him when they are out of his sight.

A hospitable man is never ashamed of his dinner when you come to dine with him.

A good wife exhibits her love for her husband by trying to promote his welfare, and by administering to his comfort.

A poor wife "dears" and "my loves" her husband, and would not sew a button to his coat to keep him from freezing.

A sensible wife looks for her enjoyment at home—a silly one abroad.

A virtuous girl will win a lover by practising those virtues which secure admiration when personal charms have faded.

A simple girl endeavors to recommend herself by the exhibition of frivolous accomplishments, and a mawkish sentiment which is as shallow as her mind.

A good girl always respects herself, and therefore always possesses the respect of others.—*Boston Post.*

Hard times in New York.—Three hundred and fifty thousand dollars have recently been subscribed in New York city, for building an additional Theatre. Verily, this looks like hard times.

The Boston Post says: "The most remarkable case which came on yesterday, was that of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts versus William Moore, who was charged with having smoked a 'lighted cigar' in the street; but as the proof was that he only smoked a pipe, he was discharged."

Mr. A. F. HAWKINS

Having a high opinion of you, for correct thinking, sound judgment, and unyielding integrity, and believing that such men, and such only should be elected councilmen, we hope you will find it compatible with your engagements to serve us next year.—Please let us hear from you soon.

MANY VOTERS.

We are authorized to announce Mr. JOHN S. VAUGHAN as a candidate for Councilman in Ward No. 2.

MARRIED.—On Tuesday evening last, Mr JOHN C. NOBLE, proprietor of the Lexington Intelligencer, to MISS ELIZABETH J. PEARSON, grand daughter of Mr Bartholomew Blunt, all of this city. We sincerely wish the young pair many days of happiness; and from the liberal present of wedding cake we received, we are sure they must deserve such a fate.

[Communication.]

DIED.—On the morning of the 1st inst., by the hand of violence, Mr. GEORGE W. KING, Hatter; This notice is inserted that his friends may possibly get information of his death. Mr King was raised in the Western part of Virginia, where his family it is believed now reside; he has a brother living or has lived near Eaton Ohio, and it is believed he has friends in Indiana; if this should come to the knowledge of any of his friends, and they would write to Mr T. C. Marsh, Lexington, Ky. they would receive all necessary information. It is more desirable that his friends should know of the death of Mr King, on account of his affairs being in an unsettled condition, and will remain so until some of his friends come forward. It may be somewhat consoling to the friends of Mr King, that he was a young man that was generally liked by all that knew him, and that every attention possible was paid to his remains, by his brother Hatters, and those around him, and his remains were attended by a large concourse of friends and citizens, to the Presbyterian Burial ground, of this city.

The editors in Virginia, Ohio and Indiana, would con. for a favor by copying the above in their several papers.

On Tuesday last, at his residence in this county, Mr JOHN BARTON, aged 84 years, one of the oldest and most respectable citizens of the county.

Auction & Commission Store.

THE undersigned, having re-purchased the goods &c. of Messrs Cavins & Boyer, offer their services to the citizens of Lexington and its vicinity, as auctioneers. Having a thorough knowledge of the business, they hope by unceasing attention to business, to merit and receive a share of patronage. Goods received on consignment and sold to the best advantage in a short time. We are now and will continue to be well supplied with a good stock of Dry Goods, &c. which we will sell lower than any house in the city.

J. B. BRADFORD & CO.
Lexington, Dec. 5, 1839—49-2m
Observer copy.

NOT REMOVED.

A several of my friends and customers had remarked to me, that they heard my store was removed. I take this method to inform my customers and the public in general, that I continue my store in the same house, one door from the corner of west main and Broadway streets; and have newly received from the east a variety of LACES, RIBBONS, and other goods which I will sell as cheap if not cheaper than ever for cash.

H. WHITTEL.

Dec. 4, 1839—49-1f

OYSTERS! OYSTERS!!

I WISH to inform the public that I am now receiving FRESH YORK RIVER OYSTERS every other night, from Baltimore, and shall continue to do so during the season. Having purchased the extensive establishment now occupied by Mr. J. G. Mathers, nearly opposite my present stand, I assure my friends and the public that my accommodations will shortly be extended so as to entertain them as they should be.

N. B. PICKLED OYSTERS are likewise kept constantly on hand.

JACOB BLAIN.

Lexington, Dec. 3, 1839—49-1f

WANTED to hire, for the ensuing year, a NEGRO WOMAN, who is a good cook and Washer, for whom a liberal price will be given.

B. F. CRUTCHFIELD.

Dec. 5, 1839—49-1f

INDIGO.—1 Ceroon Spanish Float and 1 Case Bengal Indigo, just received and for sale by

BEN. F. CRUTCHFIELD.

ALMONDS.—Half dozen barrels fresh Soft Shell Almonds, just received.

BEN. F. CRUTCHFIELD.

TEAS.—Fresh Gunpowder Teas, just received and for sale by

BEN. F. CRUTCHFIELD.

Dec. 5, 1839—49-1f

Mules for Sale.

I HAVE for sale 32 MULES, sucklings, yearlings and two year olds, which I will sell low for cash, or on a credit.

JOHN P. BOWMAN.

Dec. 3, 1839—49-1m

The Grand Real Estate Lottery.

OF PROPERTY SITUATED IN NEW ORLEANS

Which was announced to be drawn in Florida, will, according to advice just received from the Managers and by authority of the State of Louisiana, be drawn in the City of New Orleans, in the Rotunda of the City Exchange.

As the folding of the Numbers, and putting them in the Wheel will take some time, Tickets will remain on sale for a short time longer, at the Office of

SYLVESTER & Co., SOLE AGENTS.
156 Broadway, N. Y.

Our agents throughout the Union, will cause the above to be inserted once in one of the newspapers of their respective residences, and charge the expenses in account.

Dec. 5, '39—49-1t



KNIGHT ERRAND, Black Knight of Malta, & White Knight of Barcelona.

THREE JACKS, imported into Charleston, S. C. in December 1837, by Mr Miller. These Jacks are four years old each, and I challenge the United States to produce three of the same age, their equal in size, form and symmetry.

I have in my possession, satisfactory certificates from gentlemen of the first respectability, to prove the performances of these animals.

It is from imported Jacks of this kind, that the Kentuckians raise such fine Mules—say at two years old, they are worth from \$100 to \$250, and not more trouble in raising than a calf at the same age, and from ordinary mares.

The above Jacks are either for sale, or to be farmed out on accommodating terms, by application to the subscriber at Asheville, North Carolina, where the animals can be seen, and satisfactory certificates exhibited.

THOMAS T. PATTON.

Asheville, N. C. Nov. 28, 1839—48-3m

Supplement to the Globe.
PROSPECTUS FOR CONGRESSIONAL GLOBE
AND APPENDIX.

THESE works have been published by us for seven years. There are now more subscribers for them, probably, than for any other paper published in the United States; certainly more than there are for any other paper in this District. This large and increasing subscription is conclusive evidence of their usefulness. They are invaluable to all who feel an interest in the proceedings of Congress. No other publication gives them so full and so clear. It is indeed, the cheapest publication in the United States—perhaps in the world. Our position at the seat of Government enables us to print them at so low a rate. We are compelled to publish the proceedings of Congress in detail, for our daily paper. This done, it requires, comparatively, but a small additional expense to change them to the form of the Congressional Globe and Appendix. If it were not for these circumstances, we could not publish them for four times the sum charged. In some parts of the United States, the white paper, upon which these works are printed, would sell for as much as we charge for the publications.

The approaching session of Congress will probably continue seven months; and as it immediately precedes the Presidential election, all the prominent political questions which divide the country, will, no doubt, be fully discussed. These considerations induce us to believe that the Congressional Globe will make five hundred, and the Appendix, between six and seven hundred royal quarto pages.

The Congressional Globe is made up of the daily proceedings of the two houses of Congress, and the speeches of the members condensed. The year and days on all important subjects are given. It is published weekly, with small type, in sixteen royal quarto pages. The Appendix contains the speeches of the members, at full length, written out by themselves, and is printed in the same form as the Congressional Globe. It is published as fast as the speeches can be prepared. Usually there are more numbers printed for a session than there are weeks in it.

Each of these works is complete in itself. But it is desirable for every subscriber to have both; because, if there should be any ambiguity in the synopsis of a speech in the Congressional Globe, or any denial of its correctness, it may be removed at once, by referring to the speech in the Appendix.

Indexes to both are sent to subscribers, as soon as they can be prepared after the adjournment of Congress.

TERMS.
For one copy of the Congressional Globe \$1
One copy of the Appendix \$1
Six copies of either of the above works will be sent for \$5, twelve copies for \$10, and a proportionate number of copies for a larger sum.

Payments may be transmitted by mail, postage paid, at our risk. The notes of any incorporated bank in the United States, current in the section of country where a subscriber resides, will be received. But when subscribers can procure the notes of banks in the Northern and Middle States, they will please send them.

To insure all the numbers, the subscriptions should be here by the 9th of December next.

No attention will be paid to any order unless the money accompanies it.

BLAIR & RIVES.

Washington City, December 5, 1839—49-tf

Fresh Teas and Indigo.

75 13 lb boxes G. P. TEA;
60 G. P. do
10 half chests, very superior;
5 boxes Black Tea, in pound papers;
4 cerosons S. F. INDIGO;
Just received and for sale by
JNO. B. TILFORD,
No. 41, Main-street.

Nov. 27, 1839—48-tf

To the Lexington Ladies.

MRS. O'BRYON expects to remain in Lexington a few weeks, and proposes to give lessons in the following branches: A new method of making *razz-flovers* and *Shell-work* of various kinds, such as *Basket, Cement, and Artificial Flowers*. She teaches also the method of preparing the wax for all the above purposes. She has a large quantity of shells of all descriptions.

Mrs. O'B. has taken a room at the Lexington (Todd's) Hotel, where ladies desirous of taking lessons in any or all of the above named branches, and others, can send specimens of the various kinds of work.

Reference—Mr. T. F. Johnson, Georgetown; Dr. B. F. Hall, Lexington.

Nov. 21, 1839—47-3t

Green-Hill Female Seminary.

THE fifth term of the GREEN-HILL SEMINARY will commence on the first Monday in January, 1840, and terminate on the 20th of December ensuing, allowing a recess of two months during the summer.

The course of instruction comprises every thing usually taught in the highest Female Schools of the West. Great pains will be taken to form pleasant, correct, interesting manners. Every exertion will be used to induce the Students to press forward, with noble ardor, in the paths of science, morality and virtue. The price, per scholar, for board and tuition, to be one hundred and seventy five dollars if paid in advance, and two hundred to be paid at the end of the school term. Music, Drawing and Painting, and French, will be extra charges.

Books, Stationery, &c. furnished at the Lexington retail prices. No Student can be received for a shorter time than the whole school term.

Reference may be made to any of the most distinguished citizens of Lexington and the adjoining country.

Those who design patronizing the School, are requested to make immediate application, as the number of Scholars will be limited.

H. B. TODD.

November 28, 1839—48-3t

For Sale,

212 Acres of Land.

ON Wednesday the 11th December, next, will be sold to the highest bidder, on the premises, the land belonging to the heirs of James Guy, Dec'd, lying on Hickman creek in Jessamine county, four miles North East of Nicholasville, between the farms of Samuel Simpson and Elijah Bourne, on which is a good apple Orchard, and dwelling house, about one half the land is cleared the other well timbered. But few farms are as well watered there being several never failing springs, beside Hickman creek forming the eastern boundary.

Terms of Sale.—One third in hand, the balance in one and two years, the purchaser to give bond and security, the bonds to bare interest from date.

GEO. J. BROWN,
HENRY M. CHILMAN.
With Will annexed.

Nov. 28, 1839—48-2t

Raisins, Prunes and Pine Apple Cheese.

125 WHOLE and Quarter Boxes M. R. RAISINS,
fresh and in fine order;
20 Boxes PINE APPLE CHEESE;
5 Cases Fresh PRUNES;
30 Cases Chrystallized FRUITS, assorted;
50 do ROCK CANDY;
Just received and for sale by
JNO. B. TILFORD,
No. 41, Main-street.

Lexington Nov., 28, 1839—48-tf

New Book Store.

THE undersigned having purchased of Mr. J. H. Rice his entire stock of BOOKS, would respectfully solicit a share of public patronage. They will at all times keep on hand a supply of Law, Medical and Miscellaneous Works, Stationery, &c.

R. H. GATEWOOD,
J. P. MCGOWAN.

Lexington, Nov. 21, 1839—47-3m

Music for Weddings, Balls and Parties.

FROM two to six good Musicians, (as a Band,) can be furnished by application to Mr. RICHARDSON, No. 49, Limestone, (or North Mulberry) Street, for Lexington, or elsewhere, at a price to suit the times.

Nov. 14, 1839—46-tf

Cash for Lard!!

THE subscribers will give the highest price for Lard, delivered to them in Lexington. They will furnish kegs and barrels without charge to those who may wish to make engagements.

For Sale a large quantity of Lard kegs at reduced prices.

CORNWALL & BROTHER.

Lexington, Nov. 7, 1839—45-3m

CONOMAGH SAIT—A small lot just received and will be sold low for cash, by

B. F. CRUTCHFIELD.

Nov. 7, 1839—45-tf

25,000 BEST HAVANA SEGARS, a variety, of approved brands, for sale by

BEN. F. CRUTCHFIELD

Lexington, October 30, 1839. 44-tf

MACKEREL, a small lot, in 1/2, 3/4, and 1/8 barrels, just received and for sale by

BEN. F. CRUTCHFIELD.

Lexington, October 30, 1839. 44-tf

CORDIALS—A superior lot of Bordeaux and Martineau Cordials, for sale by

BEN. F. CRUTCHFIELD.

Oct. 30, 1839.

CLOTHING STORE.

THE undersigned, having purchased the entire stock of GOODS & CLOTHING of Frederick S. Butt, begs leave to inform the public that he designs continuing the above business in the Old Stand, where he hopes, by unremitting attention to business, to receive a portion of patronage. He has on hand, just from the Eastern market, a superior lot of

Cloths, Cassimeres and Clothing, together with all the articles necessary for a gentleman's outfit.

P. S.—Those indebted to F. S. Butt, by note and account, will please call and settle immediately, with

Nov. 7, 1839—45-3t

LAST NOTICE.

YOUNG Gentlemen wishing to join Mr. Richardson's Night Class will please (without delay) call and sign the list at Mr. Rice's book store. As soon as a sufficient number is obtained, the class will commence at his old room, (Mr. Giron's) on

Oct. 23, '39—43-tf

\$100 REWARD.

AN AWAY from the subscriber, living four miles from Lexington, Ky. on the Tate's Creek road, about the 20th of August, a Negro Man named SPENCER, about 23 years of age, about 5 feet 10 inches

high, straight and well made, of dark color, although not a jet black, talks quick when spoken to; had on a blue cloth frock coat, white pantaloons, and fur hat; the remainder of his clothes were left at Mr. Rice's book store, Ky. and will probably attempt to make his way to that place, or Louisville to Mr. Samuel Dickinson's, where he formerly lived.

If the above slave is taken out of Kentucky, the above reward, or if in the State \$50, will be paid, on his delivery to my house.

B. A. ATCHISON.

Lexington, Ky. September 9, 1839—37-tf

The Advertiser, Louisville, and Gazette, Bowling-green, will insert 3t.

NEW AND SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF

Fall and Winter Goods!

D. M. & E. W. CRAIG,

ARE now receiving and opening, at their Store, opposite the Court-House door, an Elegant and extensive stock of carefully selected

Staple & Fancy dry Goods;

Among which will be found, in part, the following desirable articles, viz: Super blue and black wool and piece dyed CLOTHS, some very fine,

Green, brown and other Fancy Cloths, Black, green, brown and other Fancy CLOTHS, Mohair and Flushing Cloths, for Over-Coats, a superior assortment,

Blue, black and fancy colored Cassimeres, plain, striped and plaid,

Blue, black, brown, mixed and other fancy Cassinets, plain, striped and plaid,

Satin, Wellington, Valencia, Swansdown and Velvet Vestings, new style,

Woolen, Merino and Cotton Shirts and Drawers, White, blue, green and red Mackinaw Blankets; Clay, Whitney and fancy French Blankets,

Plaid, spotted and plain colored and white Flannels, French and American Prints and Calicoes, Satin, Velvet and Bombazine Stocks, plain and figured;

Linen Bosoms and Collars, new style; Silk, Gingham and Cotton Umbrellas;

Super Linen Cambric and Silk Handkerchiefs, for ladies and gentlemen;

Zephyr, Cravat and patterns for fancy work, Darning and knitting Yarns, assorted colors;

Embroidered, figured and plain Muslin de Lance, Shal-lows and Shal-lows;

Embroidered, figured and plain Satins, Repps, Gros de Nap and Poplin Silks,

French, English and Gorman Merinoes, Adelaide and other Cloths, for ladies cloaks and riding dresses;

Bonnet, Sash and Belt Ribbons, assorted;

A Splendid Assortment of French Needle Work, Such as Capes, Collars, Ruffing, Edging, insertions and Infants Dresses;

Embroidered, plaid and plain Merino, Cashmere, Camel's hair, Nett and Woolen Shawls and Hdkfs., Splendid embroidered Silk Shawls and Mantillas;

Black and fancy Kid, Thibet, Silk and Mohair Gloves and Mitts, Plain and Ribbed Silk, Merino, Lamb's Wool and Mohair Hose and Half Hosiery;

A superior lot of Trimmings, for ladies dresses and riding habits, such as Fringe, Lace, Buttons, Silk Cord, Braiding, Quilling Shemie Cord, &c.

Gentlemen's superior Otter, Beaver, Nutria, Cooney, Musk rat, and Seal skin CAPS; FUR COLLARS;

A superior lot of Water-Proof and Fine Boots and Shoes,

For Gentlemen and Boys, and a splendid lot of Satin and Lining Gaiter Boots and Shoes, Fur Lined and Quilted; Bonnets; Travelling Baskets; Pen and Pocket Knives, of Rogers & Wooster's make a superior article.

Also, a large lot of Negro Jams, Socks, Shoes and Caps, which will be sold low to manufacturers and farmers, with a great variety of other articles, too tedious to enumerate, which we promise to sell by Wholesale or Retail at very reduced prices.

A general invitation is extended to all purchasers to call and view our Stock—our city patrons and friends are particularly requested not to buy elsewhere, until they have given us a call. To our country friends and customers, we will pledge them that we will sell them Goods as low as any house in the city, and will give the highest market price for all such articles as are commonly bartered for in our line. As we take great pleasure in showing our goods, we wish all to call and examine for themselves.

D. M. & E. W. CRAIG.
September 12, 1839—37-tf

Western Emporium.

JUST received, and now open for inspection, at the Western Emporium of Fashion, a large and splendid assortment of Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings, Fancy Articles and Ready Made Clothing of every description, which I selected myself in the Eastern Cities, with great care as to style and quality. The public in general are respectfully invited to call and examine for themselves, as great inducements will be held out to those wishing to purchase.

THOMAS RANKIN,
No. 14, W. Main-street.

Lexington, May 2, 1839. 18-tf

N. B. A splendid assortment of TAILORS TRIMMINGS, which will be sold Wholesale or Retail, to suit purchasers.

THE TAILORING BUSINESS is still carried on with neatness and despatch. T. R.

City Lots in Louisville.

WE have for sale, TWO TOWN LOTS, in the City of Louisville, in a very improving part of the city, which we will sell for cash, or for Dry Goods at fair prices—or a likely negro girl will be taken in part pay. Also, a very superior GRAND ACTION PLANO FORT, of first rate tone and superior workmanship. Apply at our Auction Store, Hunt's Row.

CAVINS & BRADFORD.
Lexington, August 8, 1839.

To Executors, Administrators and Guardians.

THE undersigned Commissioners, appointed by the County Court of Fayette, to settle the accounts of Executors, Administrators and Guardians, will hold a regular meeting for the purpose of making settlements with those who may desire, at the Clerk's office of the County Court, on the first Tuesday in every month. They will, however, attend at any other time their services may be required.

JEREMIAH KIRTLY,
WALLER RODES,
GEORGE NORTON.

Lexington, August 8, 1839.

George R. McKee,

Attorney and Counsellor at Law,

LANCASTER, Ky.

WILL attend punctually to all business confided to him in the county of Garrard and the adjoining counties. Collections attended to throughout the State.

June 6, 1839 23-tf

JOHN H. McALLA,

Attorney at Law.

WILL practice in the Fayette Courts. The collection of non-residents' claims promptly attended to. His Office is on Main street, in the front rooms over the Tailor's shop of Mr. Thomas Rankin, opposite to the Lexington Library.

Lexington, K. Nov. 28, 1839—48-ly

DR. DAVID WALKER respectfully informs

the citizens of Lexington and its vicinity, that he has located himself permanently in Lexington, and will attend with promptness and fidelity to all calls in his profession. He may be found at Dr. R. W. DUNN'S Shop.

April 17, 1839. 16-tf

Boot and Shoe Manufactory.

R. OWENS would most respectfully inform the citizens of Lexington and the public generally, that he is now receiving, and intends to keep constantly on hand, a large assortment of DOUBLE SOLE FRENCH BOOTS—and also a large lot of CORK suitable for manufacturing Cork Sole Boots and Shoes. Also, a large assortment of coarse Men's and Children's Brogans, all of which he will sell as low for Cash, as any other house in the city. He invites the public to call and examine his stock, as he feels confident they cannot be surpassed.

RICHARD OWENS,
Main-street, opposite Brennan's Hotel.

N. B. In addition to his Eastern and French work, he would inform the public that every description of BOOTS and SHOES are manufactured on the shortest notice and most favorable terms.

Lexington, Dec. 13, 1838—50-tf

To Stammerers.

FROM the numerous applications for the cure of STAMMERING, I shall return to Lexington in the course of six weeks, and remain about three or four weeks.

C. H. CHAPMAN.

Lexington, May 2, 1839.

KENTUCKY STEAM

HAT FACTORY,

No. 38, West Main-street, corner of Main-Cross-St., LEXINGTON, KENTUCKY.

WILLIAM F. TOD.

[Successor to Bain & Ton.]

CONTINUES in successful operation his unequalled facilities in the application of STEAM AND MACHINERY to the MANUFACTURE of HATS, which he hopes will at all times enable him to supply his customers and all who may desire to purchase, either at WHOLESALE OR RETAIL, with every variety of

Fur and Silk Hats.

The most desirable and fashionable article the market affords.

Just received, the Philadelphia and New York Winter Fashions for 1839 and 9, for Gentlemen's Hats

December 27, 1838 52-510btoth

WILLIAM ALLISON,

BOOT AND SHOE MAKER,

RETURNS his thanks for the encouragement here-tofore received in the line of his business, and takes this method of informing his friends and the public in general, that he continues the said business on Upper street, between Norton's apothecary shop and the market-house; where he will be always ready to serve customers with work of the best quality. He also announces, that he has lately received a choice supply of Eastern Work, selected for himself, consisting of Boots, Booties and Shoes of every description, being a regular assortment for this market. He would ask his friends and all wishing to be served in his line, to call and examine his stock.

Lexington, July 25, 1839—30-tf.

Umbrella Repairing, &c.

MRS. CATHARINE MARSH, would respectfully inform her old customers and the public, that she still continues her business of making and repairing Umbrellas, at her old stand, on the corner of Main & Spring streets. She has on hand a fine stock of heavy Silks, with other necessary articles for promptly repairing damaged Umbrellas in the best and most lasting manner.

Mrs. Marsh has rooms for the comfortable accommodation of eight BOARDERS, who could be agreeably situated, on good terms. Her residence is so convenient to the Medical Hall, that students might find it advantageous to call and examine her accommodations.

Lex. Oct. 17, 1839—42-tf

JABIZ BEACH,

As has been previously notified, I have now on hand a COAL equal to any in the State, and for sale very low for COACHES, CHAIRS, BAROUCHES and BUGGIES, all of the first quality, manufactured at New-Ark, New-Jersey, which will be sold on the lowest terms.

Any person wishing a Carriage of any description, can by giving an order, have the same forwarded from the manufacturers at New-Ark, free of commission.

Lexington, Sept. 15, 1836—65-tf

Building Lot for Sale.

A BEAUTIFUL BUILDING LOT, fronting 50 feet on Upper Street, at the corner of Upper and Pine streets, running back 150 feet to Croghan street, being one of the lots sold by Stephens and Winslow, and numbered 8 in their plat of Lots. Title undisputed.

Apply to
JNO. H. McALLA.

A Real Blessing to Mothers.

DR. WM. EVANS' CELEBRATED SOOTHING SYRUP, FOR CHILDREN CUTTING THEIR TEETH.

This infallible remedy has preserved hundreds of children, when thought past recovery, from convulsions. As soon as the Syrup is rubbed on the gums, the child will recover. This preparation is so innocent, so efficacious, and so pleasant, that no child will refuse to let its gums be rubbed with it. When infants are at the age of four months, though there is no appearance of teeth, one bottle should be used on the gums to open the pores. Parents should never be without the Syrup in the nursery where there are young children; for if a child wakes in the night with pain in the gums, the Syrup immediately gives ease by opening the pores and healing the gums, thereby preventing Convulsions, Fevers, &c.

The passage of the teeth through the gums produces troublesome and dangerous symptoms. It is known by mothers that there is a great irritation in the month and gums during the process. The gums swell, the secretion and saliva is increased, the child is seized with frequent and sudden fits of crying, watchings, starting in the sleep, and spasms of peculiar parts: the child shrieks with extreme violence, and thrusts its fingers into its mouth. If these precursory symptoms are not speedily alleviated, spasmodic convulsions universally supervene, and soon ensue the dissolution of the infant. Mothers who have their babies afflicted with these distressing symptoms, should apply Dr. Wm. Evans' celebrated Soothing Syrup, which has preserved hundreds of infants when thought past recovery, from being suddenly attacked with that fatal malady, convulsions.

DIRECTIONS.

Please shake the bottle when first opened.

When children begin to be in pain with their teeth shooting in their gums, put a little of the Syrup in a tumbler, and with a finger rub the child's gums, or rub for two or three minutes, three times a day. It must not be put to the breast immediately, for the milk would take the syrup off too soon. When the teeth are just coming through their gums, mothers should immediately apply the syrup, it will prevent their children having a fever, and undergoing that painful operation of lancing the gums, which always makes the next tooth much harder to come through, and sometimes causes death.

PRICE ONE DOLLAR A BOTTLE.

A gentleman who has made the trial of Dr. Wm. Evans' Soothing Syrup in his family, (in case of a teething child,) wishes us to state that he found it entirely effectual in relieving pain in the gums, and preventing the consequences which sometimes follow. We cheerfully comply with his request.—New York Sun.

We believe it is generally acknowledged by those who have tried it that the soothing syrup for children cutting their teeth, advertised in another column, is a highly useful article for the purpose for which it is intended. Highly respectable persons, at any rate, who have made use of it, do not hesitate to give its virtues the sanction of their names.—Boston Traveller.

A severe case of teething with summer complaint cured by the infallible American soothing Syrup of Dr. Wm. Evans. M'Pherson, residing at No. 9, Madison street, called a few days since at the Medical office of Dr. Wm. Evans, 100 Chatham street, purchased a bottle of the syrup for her child who was suffering excruciating pain during the process of dentition, being momentarily threatened with convulsions; its bowels, too, were exceedingly loose, and no food could be retained in the stomach. Almost immediately on its application the alarming symptoms entirely ceased, and by continuing the use of the syrup on the gums, the bowels, in a short time, became quite natural. As a tribute of gratitude for the benefit afforded the child, the mother came of her own accord, and freely sanctioned publicity to the above.

A single trial of this invaluable medicine will test its unrivalled virtues.

In no instance in the many thousand cases where it has been used has it failed to give immediate relief to the infantile sufferer.

Principal Office for the United States, 100, Chatham-st. New York.

CAUTION!

Entered according to Act of Congress to avoid imposition of Counterfeits; be particular that the label expresses that it has been entered, and be likewise particular in purchasing from the Regular Agent.

for sale by

OREAR & BERKLEY, Lexington, Ky.

IMPORTANT TO FEMALES.

DR. WM. EVANS' FEMALE OR DOMESTIC PILLS. These Pills are particularly for Females, of whom many suffer from diseases incident to their sex.

It is of the utmost importance to the health and happiness of those who may be afflicted with any of the complaints, to which the female constitution is peculiarly subject, arising in most instances from obstruction and irregularity, to possess themselves of a certain, mild and efficacious cure.

These pills remove all obstructions and invariably create a new and healthy action throughout the system.—See the directions and other useful information which accompany each pack. A pack contains two kinds, Nos. 1 and 2, price 50 cents.

An interesting case of Dyspepsia and Leucorrhoea with a general weakness of the system restored to health and vigour, by the beneficial influence of Dr. Evans' celebrated Female Pills. A M.—36 years of age, was affected for the period of fourteen months with the following distressing symptoms.—Total loss of appetite, great languor and debility, with pain in the side, loins, back, and legs, indistinct vision, such as wavy appearance before the eyes, palpitation of the heart, faintness, and feeling as if dying, a whitish discharge of the lips livid, and the cheeks blanched and sallow, the body exercised occasional fatigue, and her mind was pensive and depressed, her feet were swollen, and her memory impaired, with many symptoms of weakness and exhaustion of the constitution. Several eminent physicians had attended her, and made every exertion in their power to relieve her but without proving effectual. A female friend advised her to use Dr. Evans' celebrated Pills, by the salutary virtues of which, in a short time, she indeed appeared as if raised from the dead, and declared her thankfulness, and assigns her recovery to health, to the extraordinary efficacy of the above Pills.

This medicine is for sale by

OREAR & BERKLEY, Lexington.

Dr. Wm

